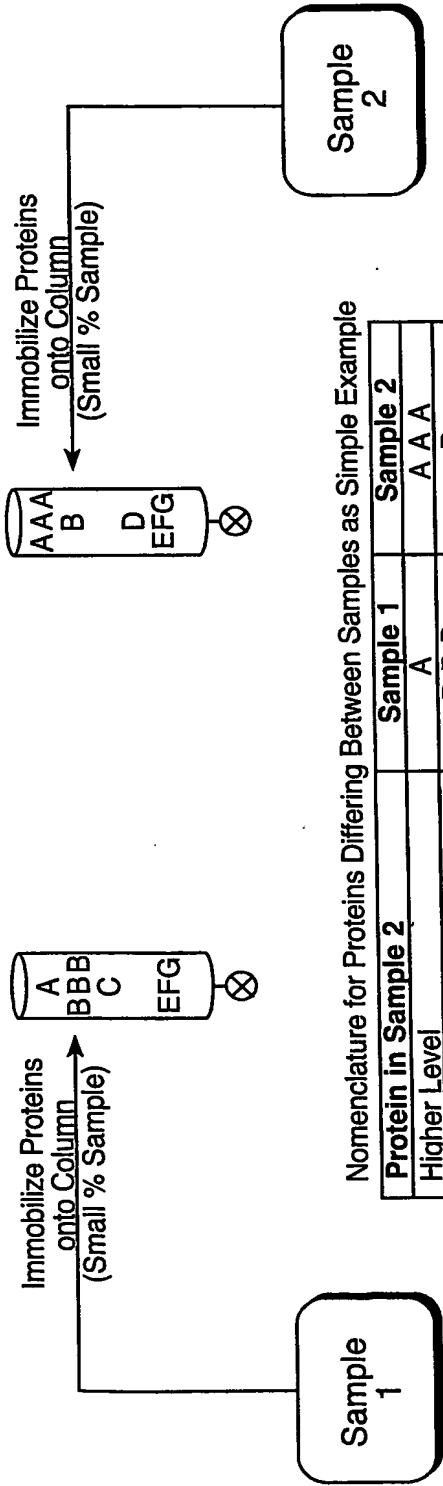


FIG. 1

Preparation of Protein Affinity Matrices



Nomenclature for Proteins Differing Between Samples as Simple Example

Protein in Sample 2	Sample 1	Sample 2
Higher Level	A	AAA
Lower Level	BBB	B
Not Present	C	None
Novel Species	None	D
Same Level	EFG	EFG
Not Present in Either Sample	HIJ Absent	HIJ Absent

Upper Case Letter is Protein, eg "A"

Lower Case Letter is Phage which binds to corresponding protein, eg "a"

FIG. 2

Capture Step One

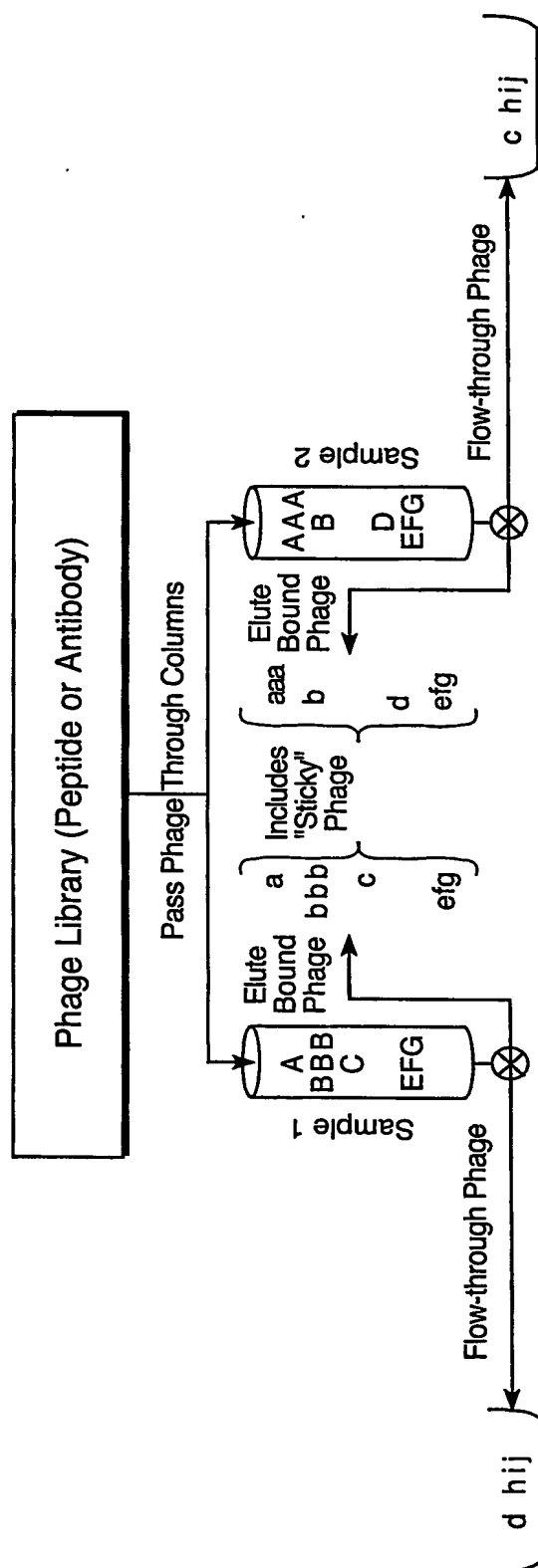


FIG. 3

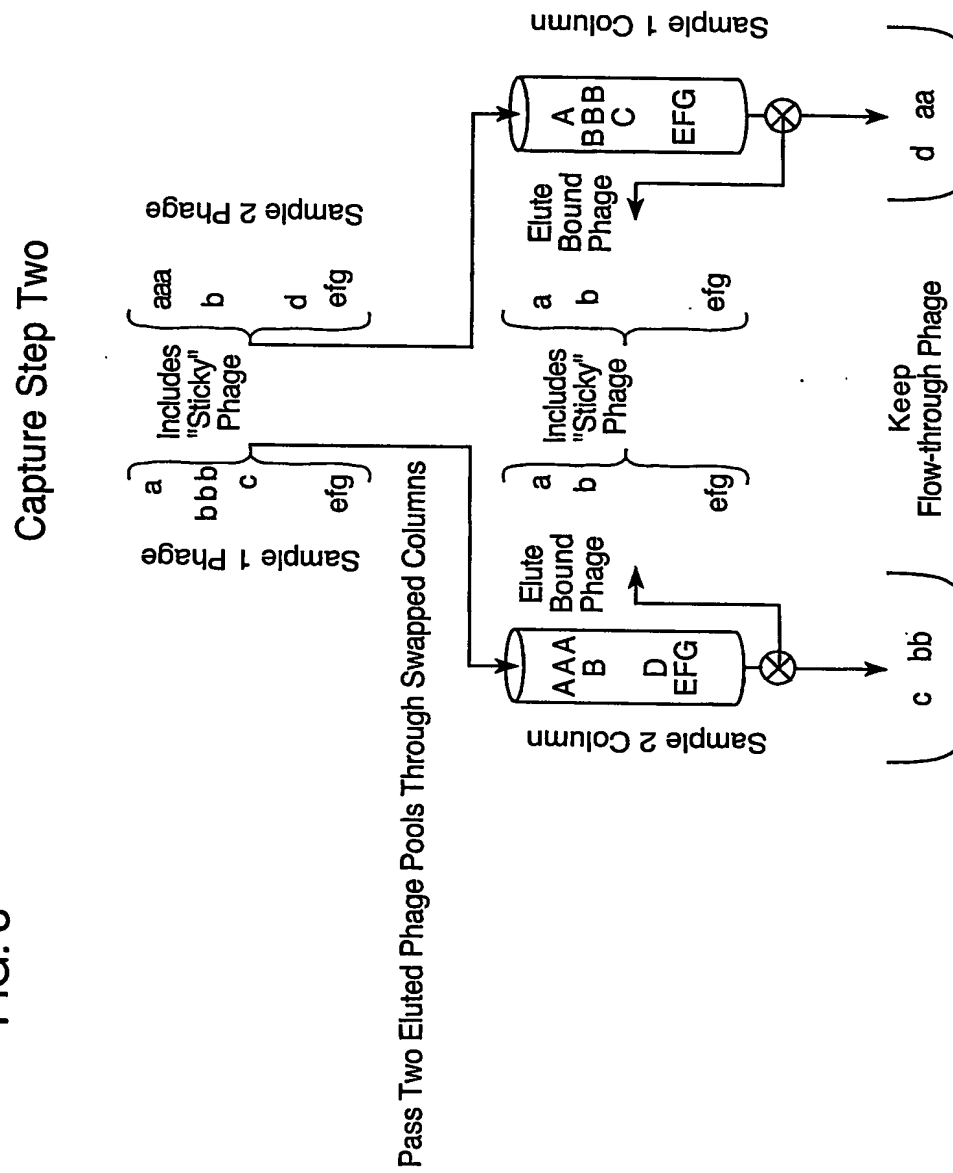


FIG. 4

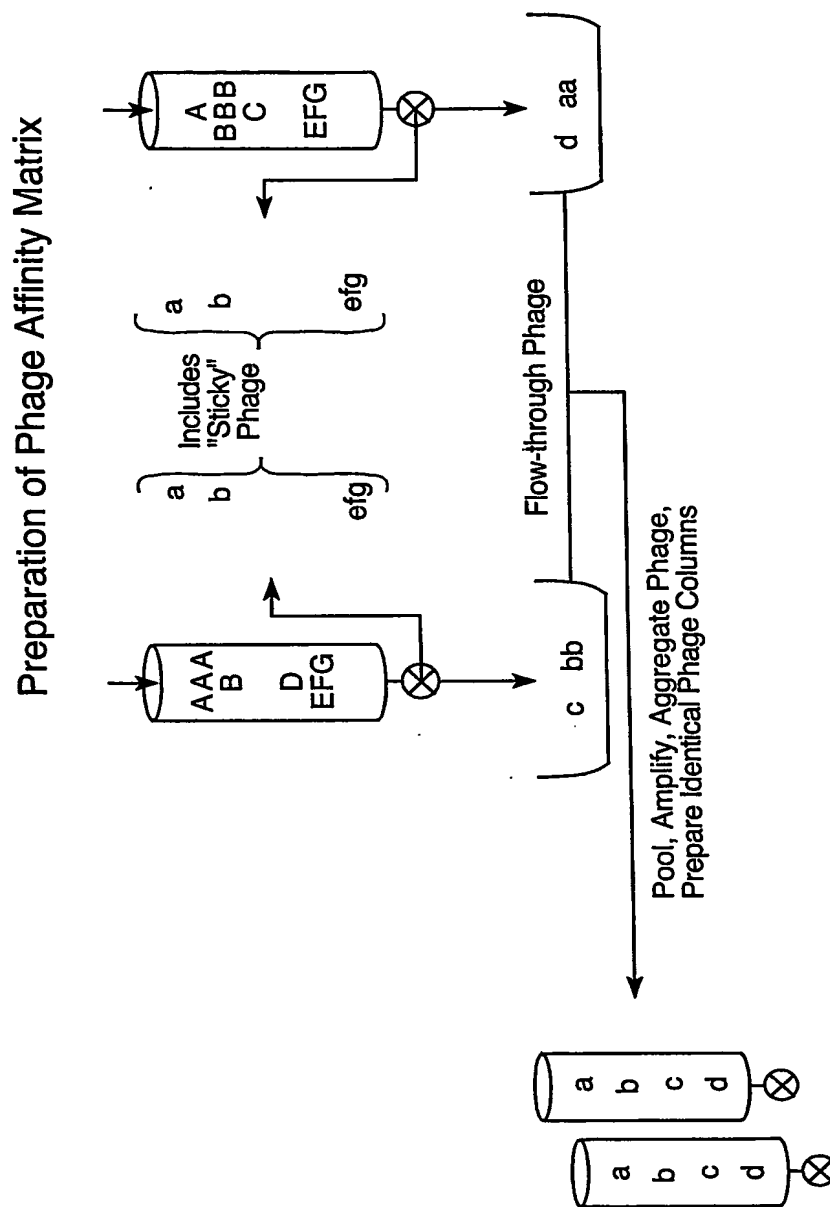


FIG. 5

Capture Step Three

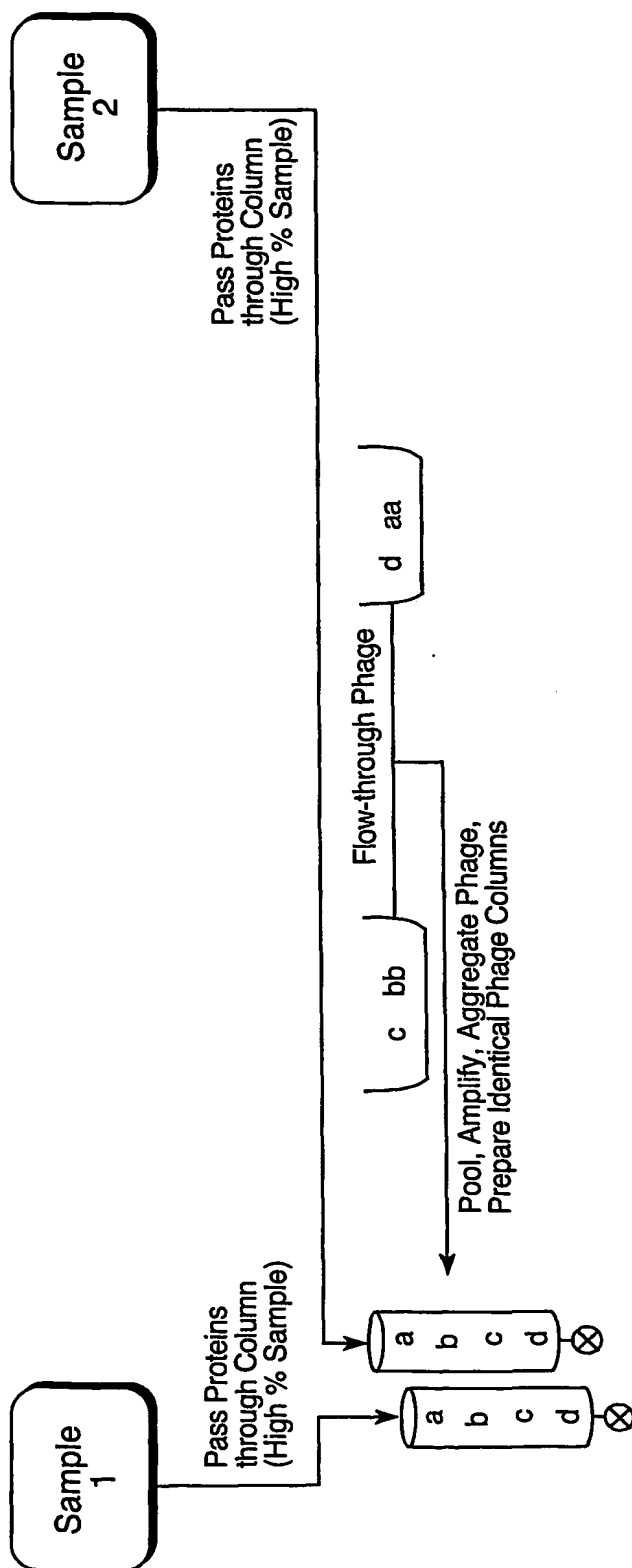


FIG. 6

Quantitation and Identification of Difference Proteins

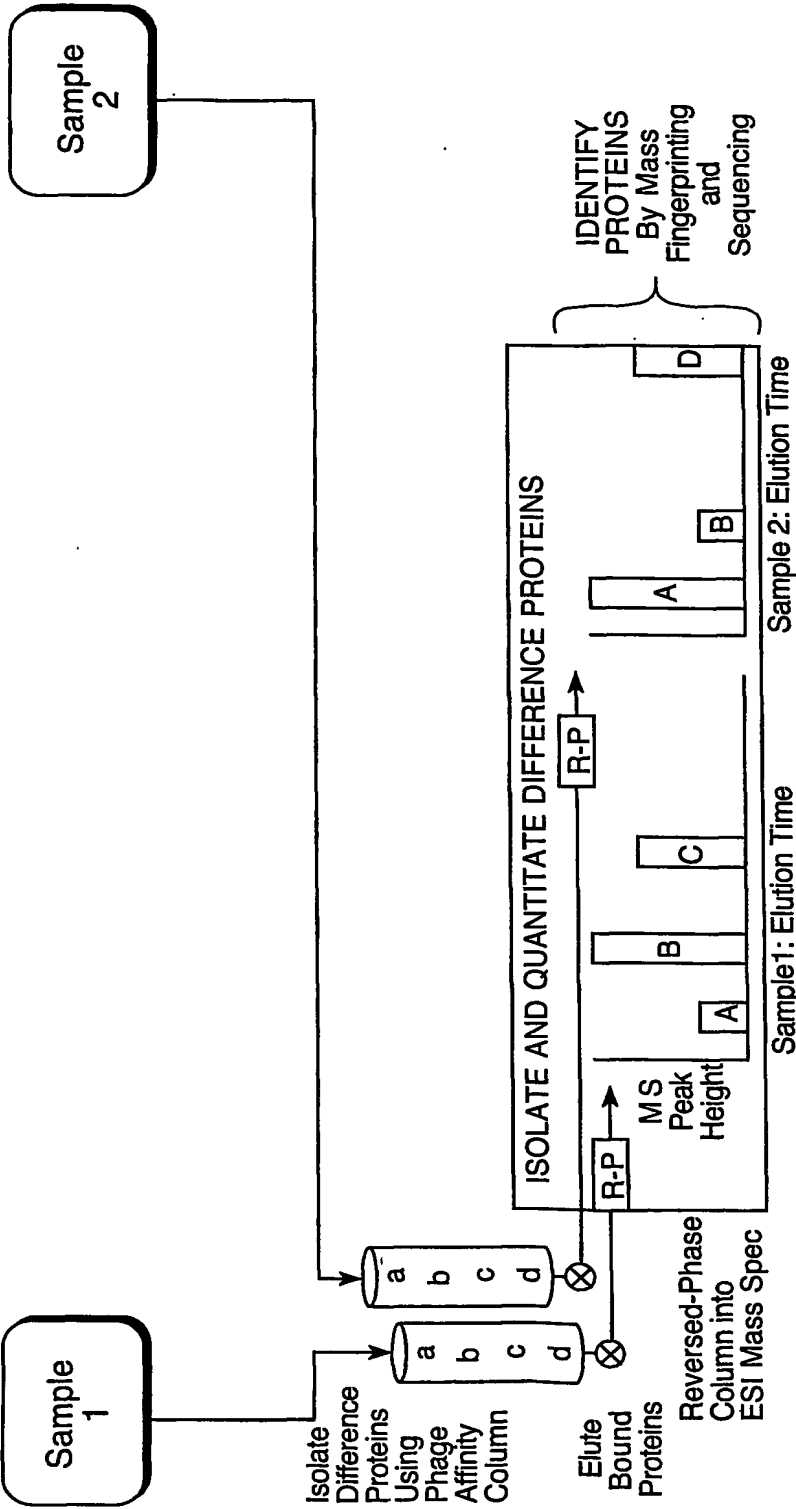


FIG. 7

Affinity Reagents Against Difference Proteins

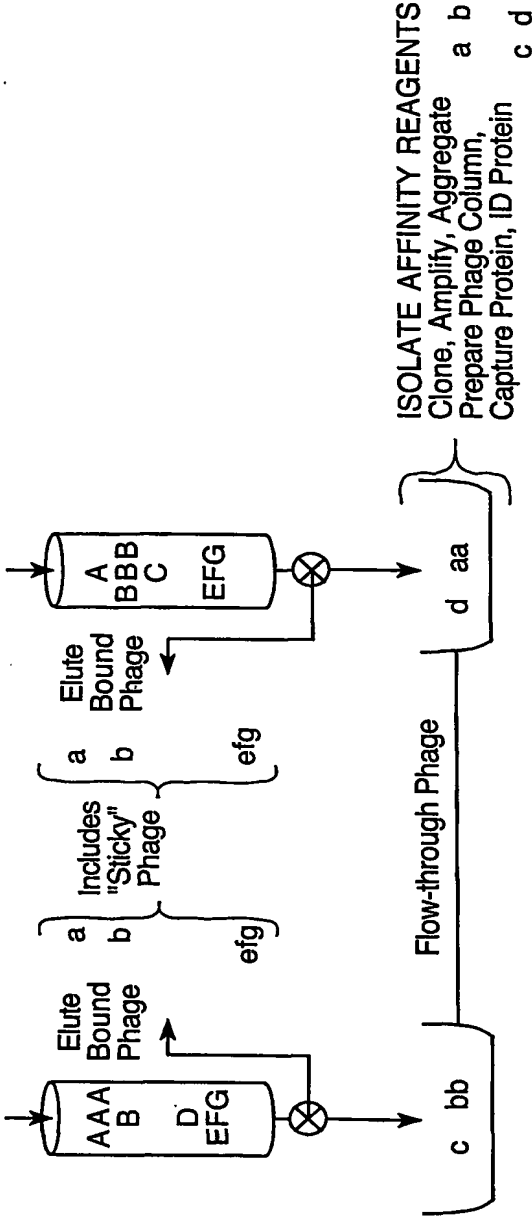


FIG. 8

Depletion of Most Abundant Proteins

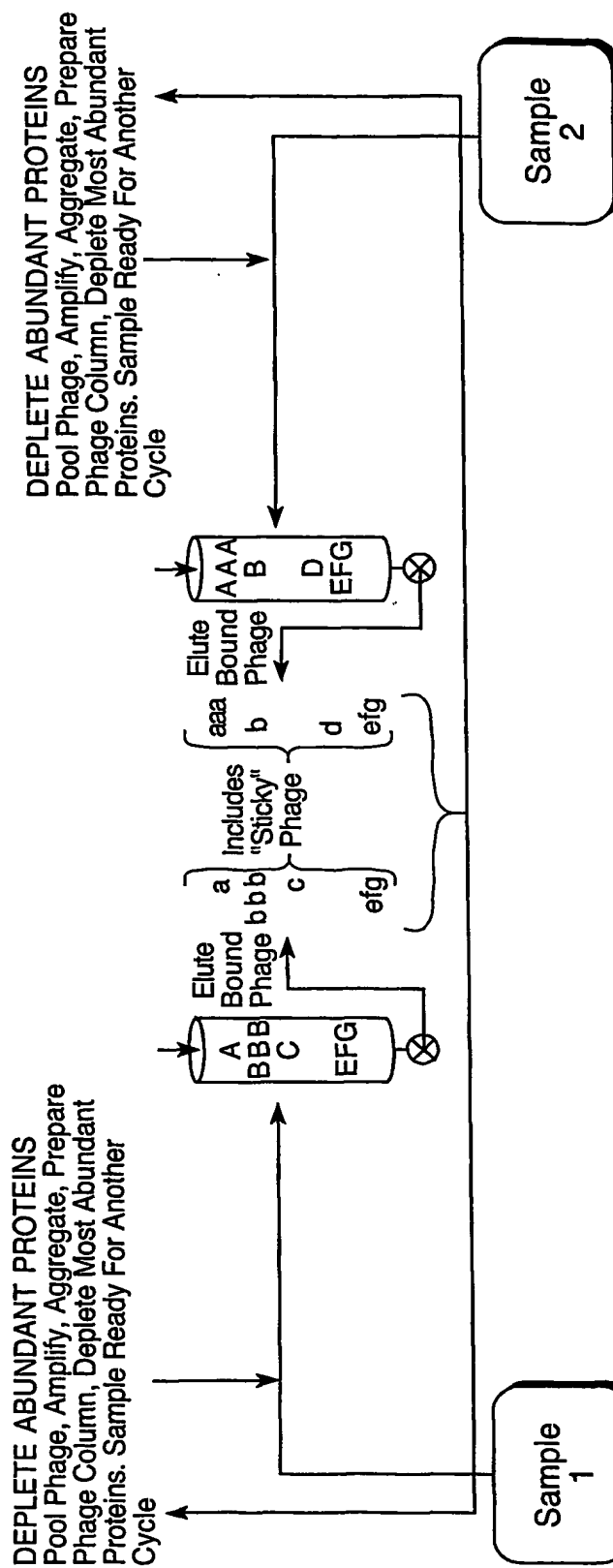
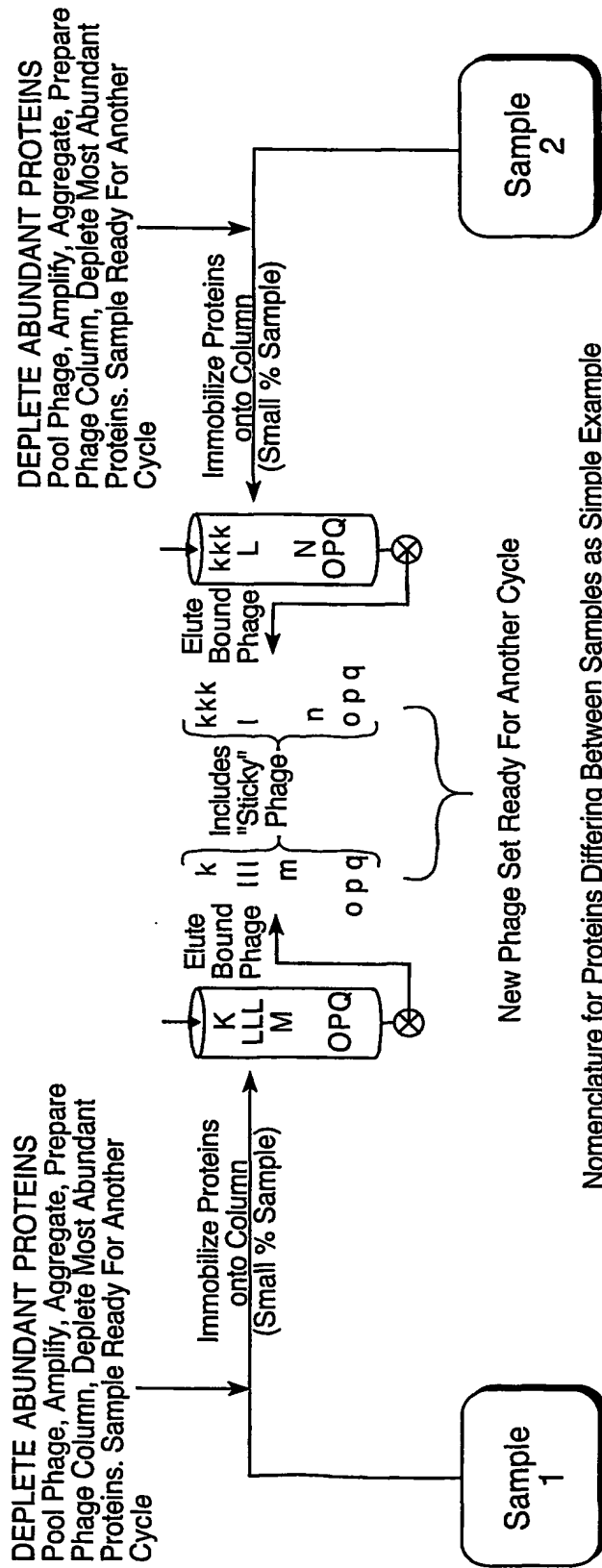


FIG. 9

New Cycle With Less Abundant Proteins



Nomenclature for Proteins Differing Between Samples as Simple Example

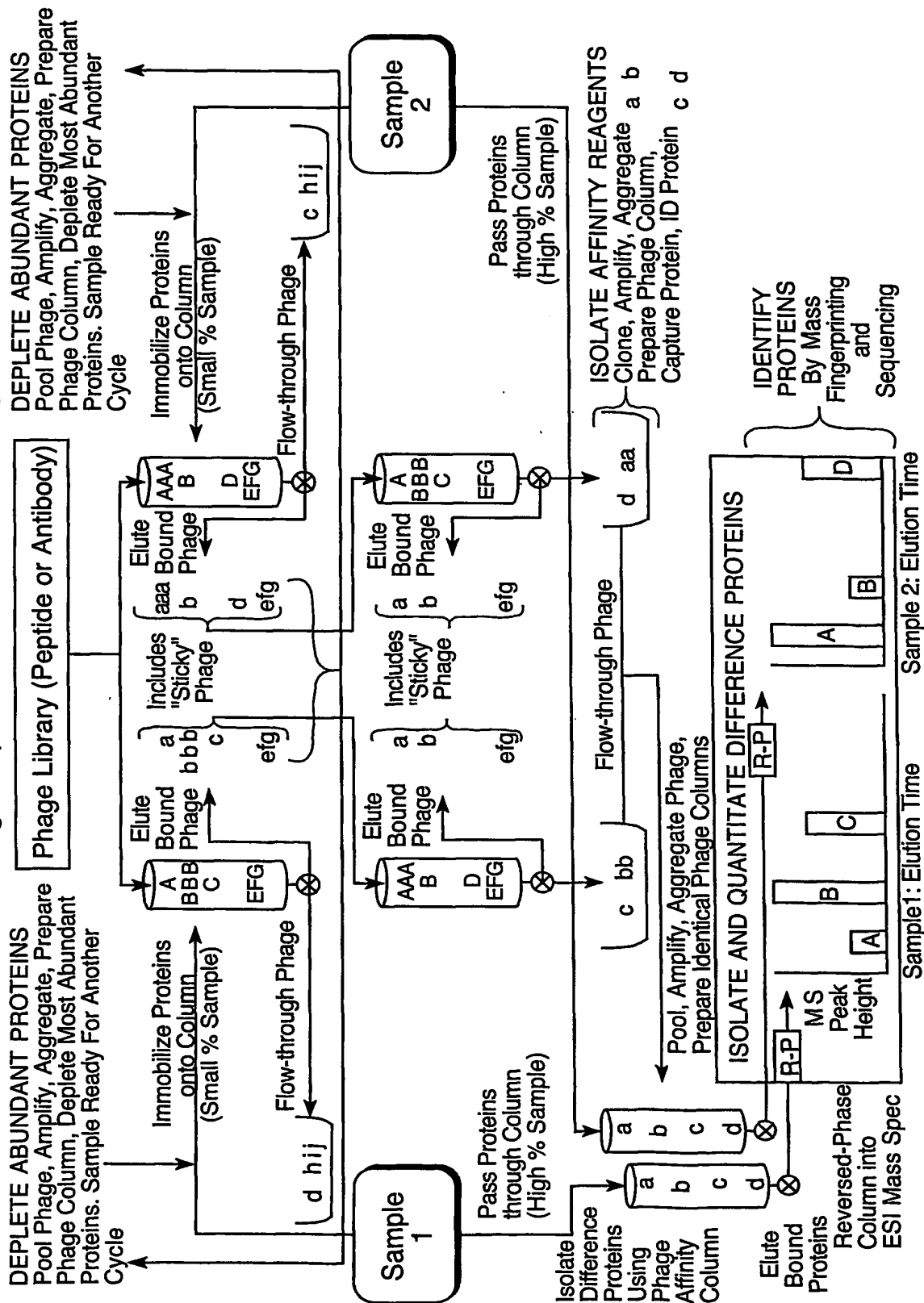
Protein in Sample 2	Sample 1	Sample 2
Higher Level	K	KKK
Lower Level	LLL	L
Not Present	M	None
Novel Species	None	N
Same Level	OPQ	OPQ
Not Present in Either Sample	HIJ Absent	HIJ Absent

Upper Case Letter is Protein, eg "K"

Lower Case Letter is Phage which binds to corresponding protein, eg "k"

FIG. 10

Differential Phage Capture Proteomics Summary



Example: Human Plasma

4 x 10⁵ protein species (estimated), 12 orders of magnitude relative abundance*

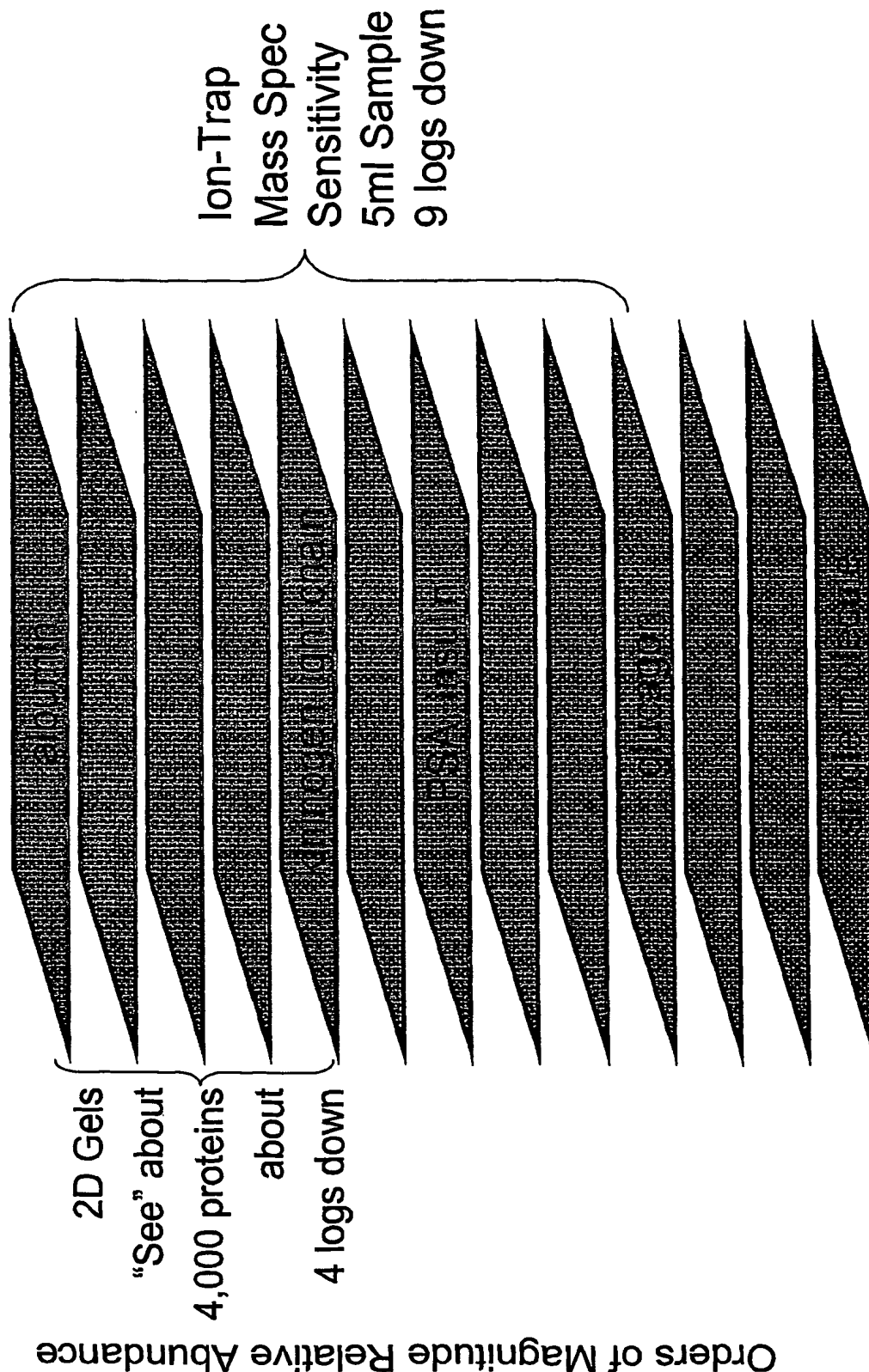


Figure 11

*Abundance data from Corthals, Wasinger, Hochstrasser and Sanchez; Electrophoresis 2000, 21, 1104-1115

Protein Abundance Window Analysis

WO 2004/001377

10/518771

PCT/US2003/019613

Optimize analysis through Phage-to-Protein ratio

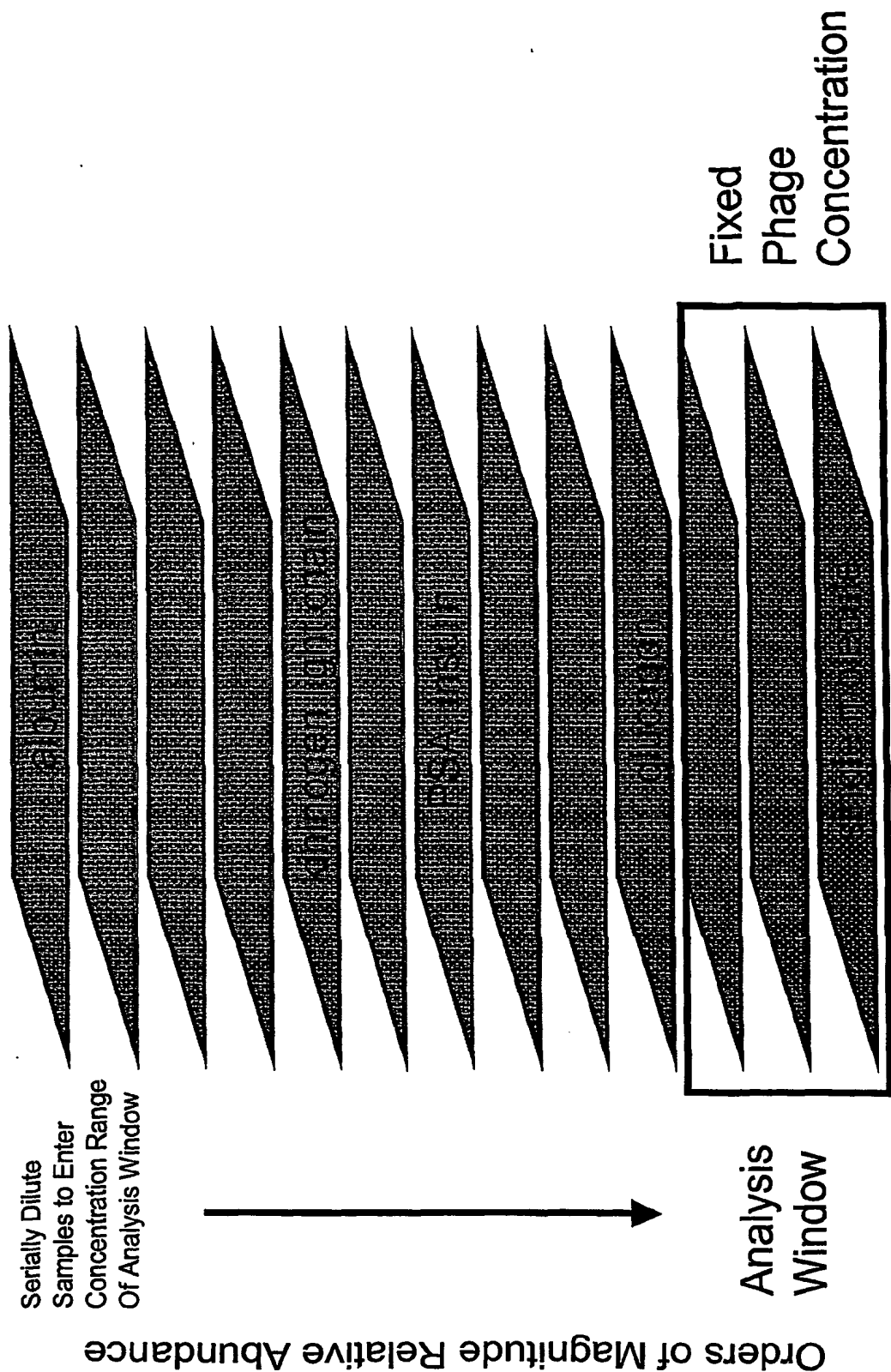


Figure 12

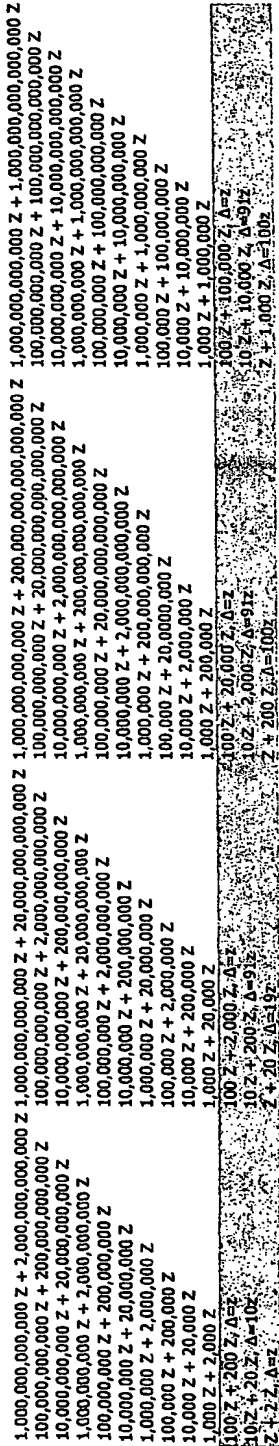
PROTEIN ABUNDANCE WINDOW ANALYSIS

WO 2004/001377

PCT/US2003/019613

REPRESENTATION OF PROTEIN SPECIES PRESENT IN TWO HUMAN PLASMA SAMPLES FOR COMPARISON

THE ISOLATION OF PHAGE AGAINST SPECIES CHANGING BETWEEN TWO SAMPLES



General Protein Species named "Z"

All phage that bind to Protein Species Z named "Z"

Proportions of Protein Species in Sample 1 compared to Sample 2 represented as: $n_1Z + n_2Z$

Number of phage remaining after column swap step represented as: $\Delta = n_3Z$

In this example, 101 phage particles are used

Therefore $\Delta = 101 - n_3Z$

Pass fixed amount of phage through serially diluted immobilized proteins
Pool all phage captured

The shaded area indicates the successful generation of phage against species changing between the two samples
This results from the appropriate ratio of numbers of phage to numbers of proteins

Figure 13

Serial Dilution Range

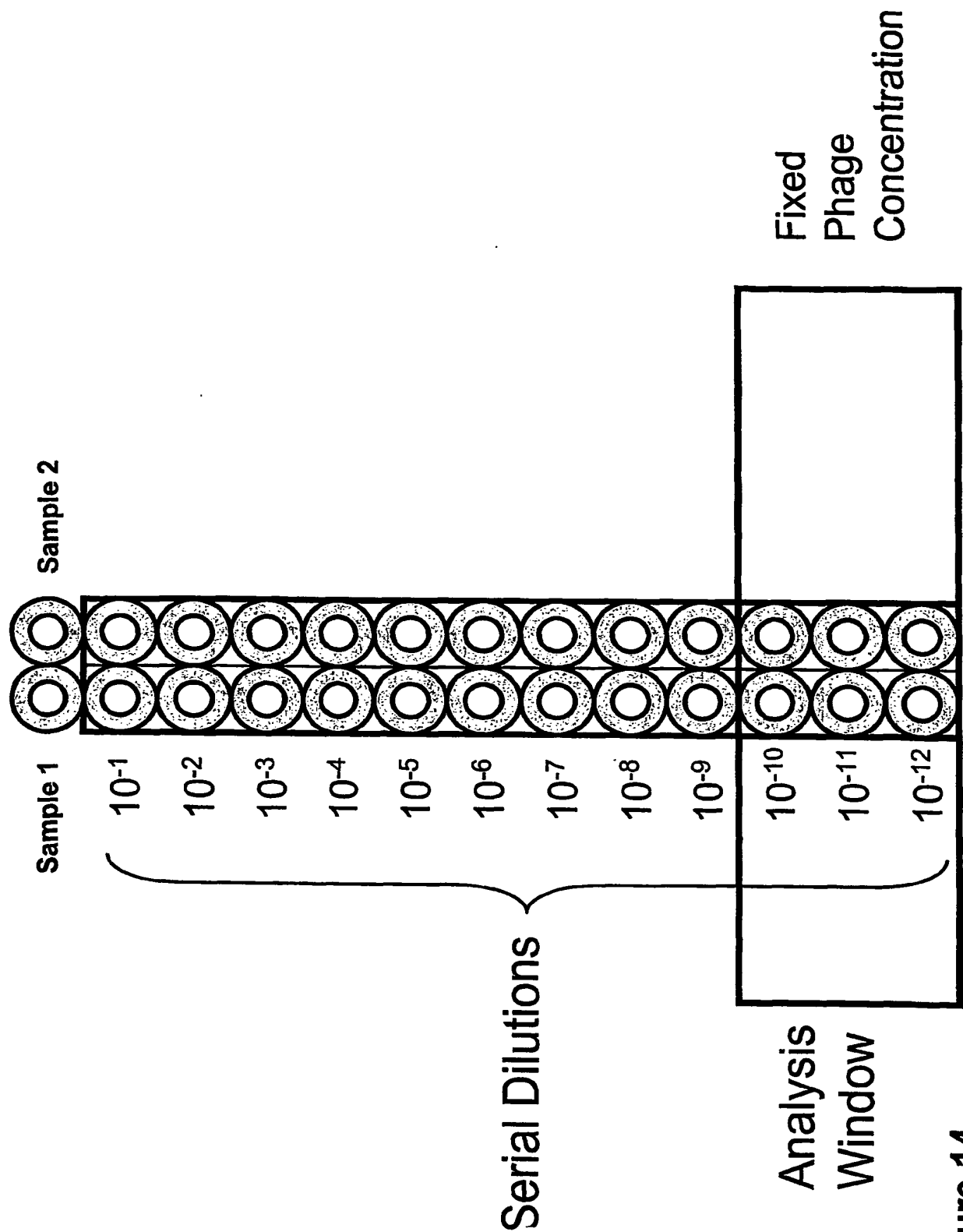


Figure 14